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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

'Ike' to Visit 9 Nations. Pres. Eisenhower disclosed Nov. 4 that he planned to leave the U.S. Dec. 3 or 4 on a 20,000-mile trip to 9 countries before & after attending a Western summit meeting in Paris.

The President said he would make "brief & informal visits" to the capitals of Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Greece & France before & during the Paris talks and go to Morocco after the meeting.

The White House had confirmed Nov. 1 that Mr. Eisenhower planned to meet with British Prime Min. Macmillan, French Pres. de Gaulle & West German Chancellor Adenauer Dec. 19 in Paris for 3 or 4 days of talks on Western strategy & policies to be followed at an East-West summit conference early in 1960. The specific date & site of the Western talks were fixed in invitations issued to the 3 other leaders by de Gaulle. Washington sources reported, however, that several months were likely to elapse between the Western meeting & East-West summit conference.*

Mr. Eisenhower said at his Washington news conference Nov. 4 that his trip, to be the first to Asia by an incumbent U.S. President, would present a major opportunity to create "a better understanding of the [U.S.] & good will for us." He stressed his long-standing "ambition to visit India" and said that while in Rome, he hoped to call on Pope John XXIII.

The President told newsmen that he opposed "rushing into" an East-West summit meeting "unprepared" in response to an ostensible need to maintain "momentum" toward the summit. He made clear that a "Camp David spirit" mentioned by reporters primarily referred to the fact that he & Premier Khrushchev had been able to "talk together without becoming mutually abusive." He attributed the apparent good-will of their talks to the fact that they had discussed matters "in principle & in generality." [See pp. 341B1, 333B1]

Khrushchev Asks Concessions. In a major foreign policy address to the closing session of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parlt.), Khrushchev urged all nations Oct. 31 to make "reciprocal concessions" to achieve "peaceful coexistence."

Khrushchev said, however, that the USSR would make no concessions that would "concern the very nature of our Socialist state" or ideology lest it bring "backsliding to the positions of our opponents," a "change in policy, . . . betrayal of the cause of the working class" & "treason to the cause of socialism." "Reciprocal concessions in the interests of peaceful coexistence" should not, he declared, be confused with "concessions in matters of principle."

Khrushchev, whose generally conciliatory speech urged a "constructive approach" to a summit meeting "as soon as possible," stated these Soviet foreign policy views:

Disarmament — If the Western powers were unwilling to accept his UN proposals for "general & complete disarmament," the USSR was ready to accept partial disarmament under inspection & control. "We . . . bear in mind," he said, "that controllers will be on the territory of states from the very beginning of the process of disarmament up to its completion & also after the completion of disarmament so that not a single state could secretly prepare for war."

Atomic weapons—The USSR favored a disarmament policy that would include "the banning of nuclear weapons &, first of all, the termination of their tests, the creation of a zone of control & inspection" and of an "atom-less zone in Central Europe."

China—U.S. leaders had "launched . . . a psychological attack against the Soviet Union . . . seeking to distort the nature of relations between the USSR & China and to cast doubt on the sovereignty of [Red China]." But Communist China was a "great sovereign state" pursuing "an independent home & foreign policy" and not subject to Soviet control.

Algeria—"Pres. de Gaulle's recent proposal that the Algerian problem should be solved on the basis of self-determination . . . may play an important role in the settlement of the Algerian question. It will play this role if it does not remain a mere declaration, but is supported by realistic steps." [See p. 341F2]

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ATOMIC ENERGY

Britain Asks Joint A-Tests. A proposal for joint U.S.-British-Soviet underground nuclear tests to provide detection data needed for an accord banning atomic weapons detonations was advanced Oct. 29 by British Foreign Secy. Lloyd.

Week in Headlines

International

Pres. Eisenhower scheduled visits to 9 nations in December.

Khrushchev urged "reciprocal concessions" for coexistence.

Britain proposed joint U.S.-British-USSR underground A-tests to get data for A-test ban.

Red China announced claims to 6,000 square miles of Indian-controlled frontier territory.

United States

President defended policy shift requiring purchase of U.S. goods with foreign aid loans.

Off-year elections held.

Charles Van Doren admitted TV quiz contest rigging as Congressional probe continued.

Addressing the House of Commons, Lloyd suggested that "one possible course [for ending the test ban deadlock] might be" for the U.S., USSR & Britain "jointly to have a series of experimental tests underground on which to base an effective control system." Lloyd noted that the 3 nuclear powers were in a position to agree "almost at once" on banning tests in the earth's atmosphere & under water. Settlement of the East-West controversy over detection & control of underground tests would, he said, make possible a comprehensive test ban. Lloyd declared that in the meantime, Britain was ready to sign an interim accord banning atmospheric & underwater tests.

USSR Agrees to Test Study. In the first major development produced by U.S.-British-Soviet atomic test ban talks resumed in Geneva Oct. 27, the USSR agreed Nov. 3 to participate in a new study of the detection & identification of underground A-blasts.

Soviet delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin made the offer in what he termed an effort to "save the conference" from the U.S.' "clear threat" to end the talks unless the USSR agreed to review American scientists' data on the detection of underground tests. He suggested that U.S., British & Soviet nuclear experts review the data for its relevance to "the technical criteria that should be the basis for carrying out on-site inspections within an agreed quota."

(The U.S. detection data, based on 1958 Nevada atomic tests, had been submitted to the Geneva talks Jan. 5 for evaluation. The data showed that 1958 Geneva nuclear talks had underestimated the difficulty of detecting underground tests. The USSR had refused to accept the material on grounds that it was biased & intended to delay an agreement to ban A-tests.) [See pp. 270A1, 190C1, A2, 2D1]

* Prime Min. Macmillan had told the opening session of the new British Parliament Oct. 27 that any unnecessary delay of the projected East-West summit talks would risk a renewal of international tensions by "desire" or by "unlucky chance." Calling for the East-West talks to be held "as early as practicable," Macmillan warned that "at all costs we must avoid a return to the rigors of the cold war."

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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The need for joint study of data on detecting underground tests was stressed by U.S. delegate James J. Wadsworth when the Geneva talks resumed Oct. 27 after a 2-month recess. Warning that he would not agree to a test ban without detection & controls that would safeguard U.S. security, Wadsworth told Tsarapkin that the U.S. would present its own analysis of the 1958 Nevada data to the conference if the USSR did not agree to join in a technical study of the findings. The U.S. demand for a joint study of the data was supported Oct. 28 by Sir Michael Wright, British delegate.

U.S. Test Debate. Reviving a controversy over whether it was in the U.S.' best interest to continue its voluntary suspension of nuclear tests, N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller called Oct. 25 for a unilateral resumption of U.S. testing. Rockefeller told WNEW-TV's "Youth Wants to Know" in New York that "we cannot afford to fall behind in the advanced techniques of the use of nuclear material." U.S. tests, he said, should be "carried on . . . underground where there would be no fallout."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) told a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner at UCLA Nov. 2 that he was in "emphatic disagreement" with Rockefeller. Kennedy said "we must continue our suspension beyond Dec. 31" as long as "good-faith negotiations continue."*

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) urged U.S. action Oct. 30 to extend the current suspension of nuclear tests for one year and to negotiate a 2-year moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons with a yield of less than 5 kilotons. Humphrey said the test-free period could be used to win Soviet agreement to a controlled ban on tests of nuclear weapons above the 5-kiloton range, considered to be easily detectable with current scientific equipment. [See pp. 270C1, 262B3]

French to Hold Tests. French intentions to proceed with nuclear weapons tests in the Sahara desert unless the U.S., Britain & USSR "renounce their nuclear armament" were made clear Nov. 4 by Rep.-to-UN Jules Moch.

Moch, French expert on disarmament, told the UN assembly Political Com. that France would carry out the planned test even if the 3 present nuclear powers signed an agreement to suspend their tests. He said France would "forego all military tests" only on condition that the U.S., Britain & USSR both renounced testing and gave up their atomic arms. Rejecting any "tacit monopoly" on nuclear armaments, Moch said: "Let these powers agree to halt, under control, the production of fissionable materials for weapons . . . to begin the reconversion of their stockpiles, to eliminate the vehicles for these explosives" & "France will adopt the same measures."

Answering protests against the tests by Moroccan Rep.-to-UN Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Moch declared that "the populations of all the states bordering on the Sahara—Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Guinea & the states of the [French] Community—will be in less danger [from radioactive fallout] than the inhabitants of Siberia & California, who were in no danger at all when a greater number of experiments was . . . conducted." Moch, who detailed the precautions taken by France against radiation danger, said there was only one important town, Marrakesh, Morocco, within 1,000 km. of the French test site, compared with the millions living near the U.S. & Soviet test centers.

Maps presented by Moch pinpointed the Lake Balkhash area of Siberia, 500 km. southeast of Novosibirsk & 1,000 km. north of Alma Ata, as the site of a "good many" Soviet tests. [See pp. 319G2, 298D2, 219B3, 39B1]

(A resolution presented by India to the UN Assembly Nov. 1 called for voluntary suspension of nuclear tests until achievement of a test-ban treaty. It appealed to France to "desist" from its projected Sahara test.)

Energy Shell Reported. Formation of a previously unknown energy shell created by high-altitude nuclear bursts of the U.S.' Project Argus in Aug.-Sept. 1958 was reported Nov. 3 by the N.Y. Times.

Army Signal Corps scientists at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. were said to have discovered that the Project Argus detonations, in addition to forming a global electron shell reported soon after the tests, had created a 2d inner shell of magnetic waves around the earth. The Times reported that hydromagnetic waves, created by distortion of the earth's magnetic field lines in the ionosphere when the nuclear devices were detonated, had been trapped in the ionosphere and had moved radially to form a shell around the earth.

Scientists theorized that the entrapment was due to the interaction between the waves, charged ionospheric particles & variations in the earth's magnetic field causing internal reflection of high-speed waves between upper & lower boundaries in the ionosphere. [See pp. 151D3, 97G2, 89B1]

IAEA Conference. The Intl. Atomic Energy Agency met in Vienna Sept. 22 for its 3d general conference. Major developments of the meeting (attended by delegates from 70 nations):

- A denunciation by Kirill V. Novikov, Soviet delegation head, of U.S. efforts to "dictate [IAEA] policy" by backing the election Sept. 22 of Hiro Furuuchi of Japan over Georgi Nadzhakov of Bulgaria as conference president.
- An appeal Sept. 23 by IAEA Dir-Gen. W. Sterling Cole for the world's nuclear powers to give the IAEA resonsibility for the inspection & safety of their peaceful A-projects.
- A U.S. offer Sept. 24 to add to past gifts of 5,000 kg. of uranium-235 to the IAEA fuel reserve to increase IAEA technical aid for nuclear projects in less-advanced nations.
- Provisional approval by the IAEA Board of Governors Sept. 26 of plans to supervise international trade in nuclear materials to insure their use for peaceful purposes.

The conference adjourned Oct. 2 after voting 41-17 (one abstention) to refuse as beyond its competence Soviet demands that it appeal to the U.S., Britain & USSR for an agreement to end nuclear tests. [See p. 111D1; Vol. XVIII, 324F3]

Fallout. In a first report on U.S. tests of fallout radioactivity in food, Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming asserted Oct. 14 that fresh vegetables grown in the U.S. were "well within the safe limits." He said at a Washington news conference: The tests, conducted by the Food & Drug Administration, had shown that strontium-90 levels in vegetables from 38 states were "reassuring"; if other than reassuring reports were received, the Food & Drug Administration was empowered to halt contaminated shipments.

The Atomic Energy Commission, in the first of a series of quarterly reports on fallout, asserted Sept. 8 that the U.S.' atmospheric concentration of radioactive debris from past nuclear tests had passed its peak in May & June. The AEC reported that atmospheric fallout debris, as well as the concentration of strontium-90 in milk, was "on the decline."

The AEC's New York office reported Sept. 4 that its Health & Safety Laboratory had found 12.5 micromicrocuries of strontium-90 in each kg. of white bread tested, 36.8 micromicrocuries in each kg. of whole wheat bread tested.

A memo submitted to the French Academy of Sciences predicted Oct. 2 that more than 1,000,000 persons would die & 1,250,000 abnormal children would be born as a result of radiation from nuclear devices already exploded. The memo, signed by Dr. Linus Pauling of the U.S., Hideki Yukawa, Shoichi Sakawa & Sin-Itiro Tomonaga of Japan & Jean-Pierre Vigier of France, said 140,000 abnormal children already had been born as a result of nuclear tests.

A USAF B-52 bomber carrying 2 A-weapons collided with a KC-135 jet tanker & crashed near Hardinsburg, Ky. Oct. 15. The weapons were found intact. [See pp. 270D1, 263D1, 247B1, 150F3; Vol. XVIII, 414B2]

ASIA

China Increases Claims. A Communist Chinese Foreign Ministry statement issued Oct. 26 laid claim to more

* Kennedy proposed the following 4-point U.S. nuclear policy: (1) suspension of all U.S. nuclear test detonations as long as the USSR refrained from further testing and negotiations for a test-ban agreement continued in good faith; (2) agreement to a nuclear test ban only under a system of international inspection & control; (3) limitation of U.S. nuclear tests to underground & outer space in the event negotiations broke down; (4) intensified U.S. & international studies of the effects of radioactive fallout.

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than 6,000 square miles of traditionally Indian-controlled territory in the northern province of Ladakh, east of Indian Kashmir.

The statement, made public Oct. 30 by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi, asserted that the disputed section of Ladakh "has always been under China's administrative jurisdiction." It cited as evidence a road that had been built across Ladakh by China in 1957 and had been used "without hindrance." The statement said the "customary boundary" between China & Ladakh extended south from Karakoram Pass through Kongka Pass to the southwest, then south across the western part of Lake Pangkong. It warned that if armed Indians insisted on patrolling this area, Chinese forces "would have all the more reason" to enter northeastern India.

The border claimed by Red China passed 70 miles east of Leh, the capital of Ladakh. The traditional Indian border was located 140 miles east of Leh. The recent clash between Indian police & Chinese troops took place 100 miles east of Leh.

Indian sources reported Oct. 30 that the version of the Chinese statement delivered to India had indicated that Red China would recognize the Macmahon Line as the Indian-Tibetan frontier if India recognized Chinese claims in Ladakh. The statement made public by the Chinese embassy conceded that the disputed area south of the Macmahon Line had not been under Chinese jurisdiction for some time and that China sought adjustment of the 700-mile Tibet-India border through "negotiations."

(Communist Chinese claims south of the Macmahon Line were said to total 32,000 square miles, largely in India's Northeast Frontier Agency.) [See pp. 342D2, 334B3, 319E3, 295D2]

Nehru Pledges Action. Prime Min. Nehru told a Congress Party rally in New Delhi Nov. 1 that India was taking "adequate military preparations" to meet Red Chinese "aggression" against India's frontiers. Nehru told Indians they "should not be afraid just because China is a big nation." "Our country," he said, "is not a small nation either." Nehru, who had been under attack by Indian newspapers & political leaders for his Govt.'s failure to act against the Red Chinese incursions, declared: "We have no intention of attacking any nation, nor are we prepared to tolerate any attack on us."

The Indian Army assumed direct control of India's borders with Tibet & Red China Oct. 31. Troops were to replace the border police formerly used to patrol the northern frontiers under Army supervision.

(Indian Vice Pres. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Oct. 29 rejected Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's invitation to visit Peiping.)

Khrushchev Vs. Clashes. Soviet Premier Khrushchev expressed "regret" Oct. 31 at the Indian-Red Chinese border dispute. In a foreign policy address to the Supreme Soviet, Khrushchev said he was "especially sorry about these incidents causing casualties to both sides." Reiterating Soviet support for Red China's acceptance as a major power and for its claims to Formosa, Khrushchev said he "would be happy if there were no more incidents on the Sino-Indian frontier, if the . . . disputes were settled by . . . friendly negotiations."

New China Policy Urged. A revision of U.S. foreign policy to lead eventually to "de facto recognition" of Communist China was recommended in a study prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Com. by Conlon Associates, Ltd., a private San Francisco research group, and released Oct. 31.

The report, termed "very provocative" by Committee Chrmn. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.), called the Quemoy & Matsu island groups an "integral part of the [Chinese] mainland" and urged a Nationalist withdrawal from them. It suggested a policy of "exploration & negotiation" toward Red China, rather than the present "containment through isolation." It recommended continued U.S. support for the Nationalist Chinese, with the aim of transforming them into a Republic of Formosa.

Fulbright declared that although he did not believe the U.S. "should recognize Communist China at the present time in view of their continued belligerence," he did not "believe it . . . wise to continue to ignore the over 600 million people on the China mainland in the naive belief that they will somehow go away."

The Conlon study also recommended the following "long-range policy to serve American interests" in Asia: (1) increased economic aid to India & Pakistan with efforts to reduce armaments in both countries and joint agreement by the U.S., USSR, Japan & West Germany on a long-range Indian aid program; (2) greater recognition of Japan's importance and support for Japanese & Indian membership in the UN Security Council; (3) eventual return of Okinawa to Japan; (4) greater U.S. leadership of efforts to mobilize development aid for Asian nations.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

'Buy-U.S.' Aid Policy. Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Oct. 28, defended an Oct. 19 announcement of the Development Loan Fund that under developed countries would be required to use future DLF loans to buy American goods. Previous to this policy change, nations borrowing from the DLF were permitted to buy anywhere and actually spent nearly half of their loans in West Germany, other European nations & Japan.

Treasury Secy. Robert B. Anderson was reported to be chiefly responsible for the policy change.

Mr. Eisenhower denied that this new DLF policy or his recent action in ordering a tariff quota (effective Nov. 1) on cheaper grades of stainless steel knives, forks & spoons (imported mainly from Japan) was inconsistent with his emphatic call for increased world trade, even at some sacrifice.

The President said: There were "a great number of . . . special restrictions . . . placed upon trade" in goods from the U.S.; U.S. aid was "not only for purposes of trade" but "to make the free world more secure against possible aggression"; "we are examining . . . [procedures] we use in extending credit to the world to see whether or not . . . we shouldn't have some arrangements whereby our own trade, our own exports are increased"; "at the same time, [we are] using every means like GATT & the rest of the agencies involved in foreign trade to increase the volume of trade"; there had "been no suggestion yet that a policy be made that we will not make a loan unless an amount of it or all of it is used in purchases in our own country; the only place that applies is the Export-Import Bank, which was actually established in order to stimulate that kind of export business"; there was a question whether "we are . . . increasing the gold reserves of somebody else while we have to make good the resulting balance of deficit in our own receipts from abroad"; the U.S. "never had a restriction of any kind" while "all the economies of Europe were in bad shape"; but "there has been a great renaissance . . . in their prosperity"; "they are getting in position . . . to help in this business of helping under-developed countries that we have been carrying so much by ourselves; doing that, we can also take a look at our whole system of extending credit to see whether we can't without damaging anybody else, . . . require that certain of these amounts be used to buy our products." [See pp. 328B-E1, 313C3, 272A1]

DLF Director Vance Brand, in announcing the policy shift Oct. 19, had said: "The industrialized countries of the free world" had shown "steadily increasing ability to assist the less-developed countries"; presumably "other industrialized countries which export capital goods to the less developed countries are in a financial position to provide long-term loans on reasonable terms" for development programs; therefore, the DLF policy, "particularly in financing the foreign exchange costs of development, . . . will place primary emphasis" on financing U.S. goods & services; foreign procurement would be allowed where logical, however, and the DLF would continue to finance local costs of development.

It was reported that Brand had informed Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the new "Buy-American" policy in an Oct. 19 letter and that Fulbright had warned in an Oct. 22 letter that the change "will have several unfortunate effects, including the curtailing of world trade by promoting bilateral trade when multilateral trade should be encouraged."

The State Department Oct. 20 issued an announcement saying the International Cooperation Administration's policy not to limit aid purchases to U.S. sources "is, of course, subject to review at any time."

Personnel. The White House announced Oct. 21 that Pres. Eisenhower had chosen career diplomat Livingston T. Merchant, 55, to be State Under-

secretary for Political Affairs.

Mr. Eisenhower Oct. 29 gave Robert A. Forsythe, 38, a recess appointment as an Assistant Health-Education-Welfare Secretary to succeed Elliott L. Richardson, who had resigned in September to become U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts. Forsythe, currently handling HEW liaison with Congress, had been an administrative aide to ex-Sen. Edward Thye (R., Minn.).

Harmar D. Denny resigned from the CAB Nov. 2, effective Nov. 15, and Pres. Eisenhower immediately gave Foreign Claims Commission Chrmn. Whitney Gilliland a recess appointment to complete Denny's term (expiring Dec. 31). Ex-Asst. Commerce Secy. Thomas W. S. Davis, a Warrenton, Va. Democrat, was given a recess appointment to succeed Gilliland on the claims commission.

Health 'Excellent.' Pres. Eisenhower received his annual physical examination at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington Oct. 29-31 and was pronounced in "excellent" health "with the exception of a persistent mild tracheo-bronchitis." [See p. 343D1]

ELECTIONS

Combs Wins in Kentucky. Ex-Judge Bert T. Combs, 48, a Democrat, received a record 165,000-vote plurality Nov. 3 to be elected governor of Kentucky. He defeated ex-Rep. John M. Robsion Jr. (R.), 55. Combs' running mate, Wilson W. Wyatt, 53, ex-Louisville mayor & a founder of Americans for Democratic Action, was elected lieutenant governor. [See p. 193F2]

Stassen Loses. Ex-Minnesota Gov. Harold E. Stassen, 52, a former GOP Presidential aspirant, failed in an attempt to make a political come-back Nov. 3. Richardson Dilworth (D.), 61, was relected to a 2d 4-year term as Philadelphia mayor by defeating Stassen by 433,298 votes to 227,742. [See p. 84F3]

Mayors Elected. Results of other mayoral elections Nov. 3:

Boston—John F. Collins (D.), Suffolk County Register of Probate, a poliomyelitis victim confined to a wheelchair, defeated State Senate Pres. John E. Powers in a non-partisan election.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Samuel J. Tedesco (D.), 44, won a 2d term by piling up a record vote to block the come-back attempt of ex-Mayor Jasper McLevy, 81, a Socialist. [See Vol. XVII, p. 356D1]

Cleveland, O.—Anthony J. Celebrezze (D.) won re-election by a wide margin over Tom Ireland.

Columbus, O.—R. Ralston Westlake (R.), city council president, was elected mayor by defeating incumbent Maynard E. Sensenbrenner (D.).

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Paul Burns (D.) was elected.

Gary, Ind.—George Chacharis (D.) won.

Hartford, Conn.—James H. Kinsella won the non-partisan election.

Indianapolis—Charles H. Boswell (D.) defeated William T. Sharp (R.).

New Haven, Conn.—Richard C. Lee (D.), 42, won a 4th term by defeating James J. Valenti (R.).

Niagara Falls, N.Y.—Calvin L. Keller (R.) was reelected.

Pittsburgh—State Sen. Joseph Barr (D.), 53, defeated Paul Reinhold (R.) by 124,500 to 71,202.

Salt Lake City—Ex-Gov. J. Bracken Lee, a former Republican running as an independent, defeated State Sen. Bruce S. Jenkins (Lib. D.), 32, by 33,307 votes to 27,394. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 255E1]

San Francisco—George Christopher won a 2d term by defeating Russell L. Wolden.

South Bend, Ind.—Edward F. Voorde (D.) won.

Stamford, Conn.—J. Walter Kennedy (D.), 47, defeated Malcolm Meyer (R.), 57.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Ralph Tucker (D.) won.

Utica, N.Y.—Frank M. Dulan defeated Leo B. Wheeler (D.) to become Utica's first Republican mayor in 16 years after an anti-corruption campaign; outgoing Mayor John T. McKennan (D.) was defeated in election for city judge.

Waterbury, Conn.—Ex-Mayor Edward D. Bergin (D.) defeated Mayor Raymond E. Snyder (R.), who had ousted Bergin from the mayoral post in 1957.

Yonkers, N.Y.—Kristen Kristensen (R.) won a 6th term by defeating Robert W. Cacace (D.).

Youngstown, O.—Frank N. Franko (D.) defeated Edward J. Gilronan (R.).

Mississippi Governor. Ross R. Barnett, Democrat who had won Mississippi's gubernatorial runoff primary in August, officially was elected governor (unopposed) Nov. 3. [See p. 282B3]

Other Issues. N.Y. State voters Nov. 3 overwhelmingly rejected N.Y.C. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr.'s proposal that the city be permitted to issue $500 million in bonds outside the constitutional debt limit to finance school construction. The issue had been fought by N.Y.C. Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa, 65.

N.J. voters turned down Gov. Robert B. Meyner's proposal to authorize the use of surplus Jersey Turnpike revenues to aid commuter railroads.

A plan to set up a metropolitan district of St. Louis & St. Louis County was rejected overwhelmingly after a campaign in which it was opposed by Mayor Raymond R. Tucker of St. Louis & Supervisor James H. J. McNary of St. Louis County. It would have established a district government to handle such area services as transit, expressway traffic, civil defense, police communications & records, land use planning, industrial expansion and sewers & drainage.

TV QUIZ INQUIRY

Van Doren Admits Hoax. Charles Van Doren, who won $129,000 on the NBC-TV quiz show "21," admitted to the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight in Washington Nov. 2 that he had been given questions & answers in advance when he appeared on the program in 1956. (Van Doren had visited N.Y. District Atty. Frank S. Hogan Oct. 23 to "correct" his testimony to a N.Y. grand jury that he had not been given answers.

Wide World
VAN DOREN

Van Doren told the subcommittee Nov. 2 that he had been coached to make the answers more dramatic by hesitating and answering out of order and finally had been told to lose in a dramatic manner. He said: Before he appeared on the program, producer Albert Freedman had told him that Herbert Stempel, current champion, was an unpopular contestant to the detriment of the program and had asked Van Doren to agree to tie Stempel; Van Doren had asked to go on honestly, but Freedman had said this was impossible because Stempel was too knowledgeable and that giving help to quiz contestants was part of show business; "this was not true," but "I wanted to believe him"; after appearing on the program for a few weeks, Van Doren continued to have misgivings and asked Freedman several times to release him from the show; Freedman finally agreed at the end of Jan. 1957, but it took several weeks to accomplish "dramatically"; Van Doren never discussed the contents on any particular program with the show's executive producer, Dan Enright; an investigation was begun by the N.Y. District Attorney's office, and Van Doren "denied any knowledge of improper activities"; he then engaged an attorney, Carl Rubino, but did not tell him the truth "because I supposed . . . he could defend me if he didn't know the truth"; Van Doren appeared before the grand jury in Jan. 1959 and "still denied any involvement"; before Van Doren appeared before the grand jury, Freedman, who already had made a denial to the grand jury, urged him not to reveal the truth; Van Doren later learned that Freedman had returned to the grand jury, changed his testimony and implicated him; at the start of the House hearings Oct. 6, NBC officials told Van Doren that he would be suspended from his $50,000-a-year NBC job (given him as a result of his quiz show popularity) unless he sent the committee a wire demanding to be heard; he then told NBC officials "more of the truth than I had ever told them before—but still not the whole truth."

Van Doren was fired from his NBC job Nov. 3 because "of his conduct in face of the Congressional inquiry" and because of the admissions he had made for the "first time to NBC on Oct. 6." Van Doren, an ex-Columbia U. English instructor, who became an assistant professor after fulfilling PhD requirements July 1, offered his resignation to Columbia Nov. 2. It was accepted the same day.

Others Admit Fakery. Rev. Charles E. (Stoney) Jackson of Tullahoma, Tenn., who had appeared on CBS-TV's "$64,000 Challenge" & "$64,000 Question," told the committee Nov. 2 that Shirley Bernstein, sister of N.Y. Philharmonic conductor Leonard Bernstein and an associate producer of Entertainment Productions, Inc., which produced the shows, had given him questions & answers before the shows. Wilton J. Springer, a salesman, said in a signed deposition (he did not appear because of illness) that Miss Bernstein had given him answers.

Bandleader Xavier Cugat testified Nov. 3 that he had received questions & answers on the same program. John Ross, manager of actress Patti Duke, 13, testified in closed session Nov. 3 that she had "won" $32,000 for reciting on the "$64,000 Challenge" answers she had received minutes before from Miss Bernstein.

"Tic Tac Dough" producer Howard Felsher testified Nov. 4 that the shows in which Capt. Michael O'Rourke, Korean war hero, had won $108,000 had been fixed. O'Rourke, who had denied receiving help, resigned from the Army Nov. 4.

Mert Koplin, ex-producer for Entertainment Productions, Inc., told the committee Nov. 3 that "$64,000 Question's" sponsors, Charles & Martin

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 31

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,486	*$19,488	*$20,690
Currency circulation	*$31,873	*$32,026	*$31,299
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$29,548	*$29,704	.....
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$928	*$941	*$816
N.Y. bank clearings	$13,561,962,316	$14,489,821,803	$10,932,352,198
England note circulation	*£2,107.087	*£2,104.097	*£2,011.957
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	19,104,818	13,886,806	20,736,560
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	235.42	233.15	217.08
Bond sales (par value)	$32,247,000	$26,191,000	$31,816,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	84.08	83.94	86.96
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	121,887	128,817	116,982
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,875,075	6,839,025	6,918,635
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,870,000	7,765,000	8,700,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]12,762	*12,861	*12,174
Carloadings (cars)	[b]607,347	580,768	674,845
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. 1958
Steel output (tons)	1,535,017	1,439,277	7,632,372
Ind'l output§¶	148	149	137
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.45⅝	$2.45⅛	$2.32
Corn (bu.)	$1.35¾	$1.35⅞	$1.39¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.327	$.327	$.363
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$46.17	$45.17	$42.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.93	$5.89	$6.26
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.3	119.1	118.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]151	160	140
Failures (Oct. 22)‡	250	252	275

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 107 cities, Oct. 21 [b] Oct. 24 [c] Oct. 17 [d] Oct. 27

Farm price parity ratio, declining to the lowest level since Aug. 1940, dropped from 85 in mid-Oct. 1958 to 80 in mid-Sept. 1959 & 79 in mid-Oct. 1959. Prices received for farm products declined from 249% of the revised 1910-14 average in Oct. 1958 to 239% in Sept. 1959 & 235% in Oct. 1959. Prices paid by farmers rose from 294% of the 1910-14 base in Oct. 1958 to 297% in Sept. 1959 but dropped to 295% in Oct. 1959. There was a 5% drop in producer prices of meat animals between mid-September & mid-October. The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimated in its October report that farm income had dropped by more than 17% between the 2d & 3d quarters of 1959 to an annual rate of $9½ billion in the latter period. The decline was attributed to the decrease in farm prices, to the rise in production, to the discontinuation of the soil bank program's acreage reserve and to a 24% drop in the wheat crop, which still was big enough to increase the surplus. [See p. 244B1]

Consumer price (cost-of-living) index rose from 124.8% of the 1947-49 average in mid-August to a record 125.2% in mid-September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Oct. 23. The 5th increase in 6 consecutive months, it meant an automatic raise for 1,236,000 workers—850,000 rail employes (3¢ hourly) and 370,000 employes of General Electric, Sylvania Electric & 4 aircraft firms (1¢ hourly)—whose union contracts were linked to the price index. The take-home pay of the average factory worker rose between August & September by .6% (to $80.21 weekly for a worker with 3 dependents & $76.68 for an employe with no dependents), but the price rise cut the increase in the average factory worker's buying power to .3%. [See p. 322E2-A3]

Business inventories, declining for 2 consecutive months, dropped from an $88.55 billion total in August to $88.2 billion in September, the Commerce Dept. reported Nov. 3. Manufacturers' sales rose from $29.5 billion to $29.9 billion in the period, but retail sales declined from $17.9 billion to $17.6 billion. [See p. 209E-G2]

Revson of Revlon, Inc., had made clear at weekly meetings which contestants they wanted to win or lose. Koplin said: Contestants were not always fed answers directly; they sometimes revealed their areas of knowledge during interviews, and questions then were tailored to fit; this was the case with Cugat; Teddy Nadler, who won $264,000, had a "completely encyclopedic mind" and needed no help. Koplin admitted under questioning later that all contestants who won $32,000 or more had been given a question or part of a question "that we had specific knowledge" they could answer. Koplin said he was unaware that Nat Fleisher, who had helped him prepare boxing questions for psychologist Dr. Joyce Brothers (who won $134,000), was a good friend of her father.

(An NBC spokesman said in New York Nov. 3 that the network had a sworn affidavit from Dr. Brothers that she had received no help.)

A sworn deposition by Shirley Bernstein, taken Oct. 5 & read to the committee Nov. 4, said she "understood completely" that she had to follow instructions from Revlon on who should win. The fixing was done at the request of Steven B. Carlin, executive producer of "$64,000 Challenge," Miss Bernstein's deposition said. Carlin's testimony corroborated Miss Bernstein's statement.

Martin Revson, ex-executive vice president of Revlon, & Charles Revson, president, denied Nov. 4 that they had anything to do with the rigging of shows. Martin Revson accused Carlin & Koplin of a conspiracy against him. [See p. 336C2]

SPACE

Photos Show Moon's Back. The hidden side of the moon was photographed by the USSR's Lunik III as it passed the moon Oct. 7. The photos were transmitted by the lunar probe's radio to Soviet receivers as Lunik III approached the earth Oct. 18 toward the end of its first 15-day trip on an elongated 625,000-mile orbit around the earth. One of the photos was published Oct. 27 in the Moscow newspapers Pravda & Izvestia, shown on the Moscow TV network and distributed by the Soviet news agency Tass to its bureaus throughout the world.

(The first crude photo of the earth from space was taken by the U.S.' Explorer VI satellite and transmitted by the satellite's radios to U.S. receivers Aug. 14. It was released Sept. 28 by the National Aeronautics & Space Administration. The photo showed part of the north central Pacific.) [See pp. 256G1-D2, 329E2]

Tass reported Oct. 26 that "halftone pictures of high precision . . . on 2 different scales" had been taken of the moon by Lunik III's camera for 40 minutes Oct. 7; "processing of the film, developing & fixing were done automatically within the satellite."

After inspecting the photos, Prof. Alexander A. Mikhailov, director of the Pulkovo Observatory & a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in an Oct. 26 broadcast: "The unseen part of the moon is considerably more monotonous than the side turned toward the earth; it contains fewer seas & fewer contrasts"; its general monotony was "beyond doubt associated with . . . the origin of the configuration of the moon."

In releasing the photo, the Soviet Academy made public the names it had given to several features of the moon's hidden side: (a) Moscow Sea, 137 miles in diameter, (b) Astronauts' Bay of Moscow Sea, (c) Tsiolkovsky Hill, (d) Lomonosov Hill, (e) Joliot-Curie Crater, (f) Soviet Mountains.

Lunik III had reached the far point of its orbit, 291,870 miles from the earth, Oct. 10 and then had headed back towards the earth. It passed the earth at a distance of 24,840 miles Oct. 18 and started on its 2d trip around its orbit. [See p. 318C3]

Tass reported Sept. 20 that data from Lunik II, which had crashed into the moon, showed that the moon was not surrounded by a magnetic field or radiation belts, as the earth was. It said Lunik II's last-stage rocket carrier had hit the moon shortly after the instrument container had done so. The absence of a magnetic field around the moon tended to confirm theories that: (a) the moon had no liquid core; (b) the earth's magnetic field was caused by its swirling liquid center. [See p. 294C1]

Moscow radio Oct. 3 quoted an article in which Viktor Bazykin, Moscow Planetarium director, said the USSR planned to implant an automatic transmitter on the moon to supply data that "will make possible the next stage—man's flight to the moon."

(Republic Aviation Corp. scientists reported Jan. 26 that they had worked out a trajectory formula that theoretically would make it possible to launch missiles that could hit predetermined spots on the moon with an accuracy of one mile.)

Reds Seek U.S. Data. Prof. Alla Masevich, a Soviet scientist, charged in a French-language broadcast over Moscow radio Nov. 1 that U.S. scientists were "not keeping their side of the bargain" on releasing information from satellites. The U.S. "has launched several polar satellites—the Discoverers—and a station kept observation on their progress, but no information about them has reached us" from the U.S., she said. She reported that the U.S. refused to share data from the Discoverers on grounds that they were launched outside the scope of the International Geophysical Year and that no agreement required it to release information.

U.S. Probe Scheduled. Chrmn. Overton Brooks (D., La.) of the House Space Committee announced Oct. 28 that his committee would start an inquiry in Jan. 1960 into "every facet" of the U.S. space program to see why the U.S. was "lagging," to try to find out how to put the U.S. into "the forefront" in space development and to try to determine such things as whether the U.S. had "a national space program" and the fate of the Saturn project and the Army Ballistic Missile Agency. [See p. 176D2]

FOREIGN

Algeria

Army 'Discipline' Ordered. Pres. de Gaulle called on leaders of the French Army & civil administration in Algeria Oct. 28 to show "devotion" & "discipline" to his efforts to end the 5-year-old Algerian rebellion.*

In a message to French officials in Algeria, de Gaulle declared: "Under my responsibility . . . I have fixed what must be our action in Algeria"—pacification "completely & humanely" and economic & social progress "to give to Algerians of the various communities [European & Moslem] every moral & material reason to want to be united with France." He pledged that within a stated period after pacification, Algerians would vote in "liberty & dignity" in a "completely free" referendum on self-determination.

The message was considered a rebuke to Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, Gen. Maxime Weygand & Gen. André Zeller, leading military opponents of de Gaulle's offer of Algerian self-determination. Juin, writing in Paris' L'Aurore, had denounced the de Gaulle plan Oct. 26 as a move toward appeasement that had "revived hope in the rebel camp." Defense Min. Pierre Guillaumat rebuked Juin Oct. 26 and ordered him out of politics.

French Delegate Gen. for Algeria Paul Delouvrier, in the first of a series of speeches to explain de Gaulle's self-determination offer, asserted Oct. 31 that it had not changed "the meaning of the struggle" in Algeria. Delouvrier told a Mostaganem rally that France was "fighting for French Algeria" and to end "this war of secession." He said he & Gen. Maurice Challe, Army commander in Algeria, would carry out military & social action to "make France win" in Algeria. [See pp. 345B3, 334D3]

Debré Vs. Coup. Premier Debré told the French Senate Oct. 27 that it was "possible & probable that certain persons desire to overthrow the Govt." and had conspired to do so. Debré indicated that rightist extremists had sought Army support to force his removal. He said he would never permit extremists to bring down the 5th Republic. [See p. 335A1]

Great Britain

Import Bars Lifted. Chancellor of the Exchequer Derick Heathcoat Amory announced Nov. 3 that licensing & quota restrictions on imports from most countries, including the U.S., would be eased or abolished.

Details of the program, presented to Parlt. Nov. 4 by Board of Trade Pres. Reginald Maudling, provided for abolition Nov. 9 of the entire system of import controls imposed in Britain since 1939. Only 25 items, mostly textiles, dyes, foodstuffs, coal, arms, aircraft & radioactive substances, remained subject to control. The vast majority of imports from all nations except Japan, the Soviet bloc & Communist China were freed from restriction. Imports of U.S. cars, industrial products, textiles & other dollar-zone goods were freed from control. [See p. 177A1]

U.S. Loan Repaid. A $250 million U.S. Import-Export Bank loan due Apr. 1965 was repaid by Britain Oct. 29 with $5½ million in accrued interest. Heathcoat Amory told Parlt. the repayment had been made "in view of the more favorable external financial position of the [UK]." The loan was part of a $500 million U.S. credit negotiated by Britain during the 1956-57 Suez crisis, when it expected to have to make substantial dollar purchases of U.S. oil to offset the loss of Middle Eastern petroleum. Britain retained the right to draw on the unused portion of the credit if future events required it. [See p. 94D2; Vol. XVII, 381B2]

Colonies. Colonial Secy. Iain Macleod disclosed Nov. 2 that he would visit Malta, the Rhodesia & Nyasaland Federation & Kenya in a tour of British Africa this year. Macleod told Parlt. the governors of Northern Rhodesia & Nyasaland had been invited to London to discuss central African political strife. He pledged that Britain would consider some form of central African association other than federation, said to be opposed by the African population. [See pp. 267A1, 239B3]

Soviet Union

Special Courts. Laws providing for special courts to deal with juvenile delinquency & minor adult crimes were published in the USSR Oct. 24 & approved by the Supreme Soviet before it adjourned Oct. 31.

Quasi-judicial Commissions for the Affairs of Minors were to be formed by all local soviets and empowered to commit youths aged 11-18 to medical, corrective or special MVD institutions; to direct their rehabilitation, force restitution of damages and fine parents for neglect. Comrades Courts would be established by any residential or work group numbering 50 or more persons to try adults for petty offenses including violations of labor discipline, absenteeism, misuse of state property, "parisitic" behavior, family neglect, drunkenness & minor crimes. [See pp. 178B2, 79C3]

Economy. The USSR's 1960 budget & economic plan were approved Oct. 30 by the Supreme Soviet. Planned expenditures were increased by Parlt. to 745,808,593,000 rubles, revenues were raised to 772,990,487,000 rubles and the expected surplus was reduced to 27,181,894,000 rubles. [See p. 345A2]

A new Soviet labor code, designed to unify existing work regulations, was voted by the Supreme Soviet before adjournment Oct. 31. The code's major innovation was to order factories to make available fixed numbers of training jobs for youths under 18. Youths under 16 were limited to 4 hours' work daily, those aged 16-18 to 6 hours' work. [See p. 46F2]

In a study of Soviet economic growth issued Nov. 1, the Canadian-American Com. of the U.S.' National Planning Assn. & Canada's Private Planning Assn. said the USSR was equalling the U.S.' investment in heavy industry & "those things that contribute to national power." The study added that "Soviet defense programs, industrial investment programs, research & development activities & foreign economic assistance, recomputed in dollar terms, are . . . about the same as comparable expenditures in the [U.S.]." It predicted that "because the Soviet rate of growth is double that of the [U.S.]," by 1965 the USSR would possess "an additional $20 to $30 billion in assets available for the further expansion of . . . military & foreign aid programs." [See p. 337G3]

Belgian Congo. At least 20 Africans were killed in anti-white rioting and clashes with police & troops Oct. 30-31 in Stanleyville and the nearby Mangobo district of the Belgian Congo.

Rioting began when Belgian-led African territorial troops tried to arrest Pres. Patrice Lumumba of the Congolese Natl. Movement and dispersed a CNM rally in Stanleyville. (The CNM, ending a 3-day meeting Oct. 29, had indorsed Lumumba's call for civil disobedience & a boycott of elections as part of a "positive plan for immediate liberation of the Congo.") Officials charged that Lumumba had "excited" his Stanleyville audience to violence and then had failed in efforts to calm them. Police & troops fired on African mobs wrecking & looting public & office buildings & cars in Stanleyville and on other African groups assembled along the Congo River. Lumumba was arrested Nov. 1. [See p. 338B2]

* The Algerian rebellion entered its 6th year Nov. 1 with rebel machinegun & bomb attacks in which 2 persons were killed & 33 wounded. The semi-official Agence France Presse Oct. 31 listed the following casualty figures for 5 years of Algerian fighting: rebels—120,000 killed, 60,000 captured; French Army—10,000 killed, 22,000 wounded; French civilians—1,700 killed, 4,500 wounded, 300 missing; Moslem civilians—12,000 killed, 9,000 wounded, 10,000 missing. [See p. 218E3; Vol. XIV, 366A1]

Iceland. The Independent Party of Olafur Thors & the Social Democratic Party led by minority Premier Emil Jonsson retained their coalition majority in the Icelandic Althing (Parlt.) in elections held Oct. 25-26. No party won a parliamentary majority. Results, reported Oct. 28 for the Althing's 60 seats: Independents —33,798 votes (39.7%), 24 seats; Social Democrats—12,910 (15.2%), 9 seats; Leftist Progressives—21,884 (25.7%), 17 seats; Labor Alliance (pro-Communist)—13,621 (16%), 10 seats. The election was held under a new electoral law providing for a new system of proportional representation and an increase in Althing membership from 52 to 60. [See pp. 266G2, 210C2]

India. Uttar Pradesh local elections Oct. 25 for the first municipal councils of the cities of Lucknow, Banaras, Allahabad & Agra gave the Congress Party pluralities in all but Lucknow but provided strong popular support for both the Jan Sangh Party (a Hindu extremist group favoring Indian-Pakistani reunification) and the moderate People's (Praja) Socialists.

Morocco. Parcels of state land were turned over to 293 peasant families by King Mohammed V Oct. 31 in Sidi Kacem ceremonies opening a new land redistribution program. Peasants were to retain distributed land only as long as they cultivated it satisfactorily. [See p. 339D1]

Nationalist China. U.S. military officials on Formosa reported Oct. 29 that the Nationalist Air Force was being supplied with supersonic RF-100 Voodoo jets. [See p. 259F1; Vol. XVIII, 313E3]

Pakistan. Legislation decreed Oct. 26 by Pres. Ayub Khan established a pyramidal system of "local democracies" under which the electorate would choose local councils to form the base for selecting higher governing bodies. The national Govt. & all police powers remained under control of Ayub Khan's military regime, which formally was transferred to Rawalpindi, northern Pakistan Oct. 27.

The pyramidal system provided for creation of the following governing bodies: local councils, ⅔ elected directly, ⅓ appointed by local officials, to control local development & levy local taxes under regional administration; county councils, ½ composed of local council chairmen, ½ appointed by regional officials, to coordinate the local council system; district councils, ½ appointed & ½ composed of regional officials, to formulate development plans & supervise their implementation; divisional councils, appointed, with powers similar to those of district councils; 2 provincial development advisory councils, ½ appointed & ½ provincial officials, to advise the national Govt. on local development needs in East & West Pakistan. [See pp. 339E1, 299E1]

Poland. Unpublicized deliveries of 40,000 to 60,000 tons of Soviet meat to alleviate Poland's food shortage were reported by the N.Y. Times from Warsaw Nov. 2. [See p. 346F2]

(The Times reported Oct. 28 that Jerzy Morawski, "liberal" Communist & aide to CP Secy. Gomulka, had offered his resignation from the Polish CP Politburo in protest against Gomulka's tightened economic policies. Prof. Julian Hochfeld, social historian prominent in the 1956 Polish upheaval, was reported Oct. 29 to have been dismissed as director of the Foreign Affairs Inst. in Warsaw.)

Rumania. The London Times reported Nov. 3 that numbers of Rumanian Jewish leaders & Jews who had indicated a desire to emigrate to Israel had been arrested & jailed for espionage. They were said to include Dr. Ernst Horvath, 70, Transylvanian Zionist leader, & Dr. Leo Fried, ex-general secretary of the Rumanian Zionist Org., both of whom previously had served sentences. [See pp. 299B2, 94F3]

West Germany. In a personal message to the American Jewish Com., Chancellor Adenauer declared Oct. 31 that West Germany was fighting an "uncompromising battle against anti-Semitism in courts, press, radio & private associations." Adenauer conceded that "anti-Semitic, anti-Democratic phenomena" had reappeared in Germany, but be expressed doubt that they were serious or deep-rooted. [See p. 324B1]

OBITUARIES

Gershon Agron (Agronsky), 65, Russian-born mayor of Israeli Jerusalem since 1955, founder of Jerusalem Post (then known as Palestine Post) in 1932, Israeli info. services director 1949-51, noted Zionist; Nov. 1 in Jersualem.

Louis Shattuck Cates, 77, Phelps Dodge Corp. chrmn. since 1947; Oct. 28 in New York.

Brother John Ambrose Kelly, 76, co-founder (1906) in the U.S. of the Roman Catholic order of the Christian Brothers of Ireland, the order's U.S. provincial 1943-47; Oct. 27 in Oradell, N.J.

Dr. David Z. Krinkin, 69, Russian-born editor of Russky Golos, N.Y. daily Russian language newspaper, since 1934; death while visiting Moscow reported Oct. 28.

Dr. John Matthai, 73, Indian economist, finance minister 1946, transport & railways minister 1947, Indian tariff board pres. 1931-35; Nov. 2 in Bombay.

Hill McAlister, 84, governor (D.) of Tennessee 1933-37; Oct. 30 in Nashville, Tenn.

Walter W. Naumburg, 91, ex-banker, philanthropist, founder of Walter W. Naumburg Musical Foundation to aid young musicians; Oct. 17 in New York.

Henning Webb Prentis Jr., 75, Armstrong Cork Co. pres. 1934-50, chrmn. since 1950, NAM pres. 1940; Oct. 29 in Lancaster, Pa. of stroke.

Barney Ruben, 74, Polish-born Bond Stores chrmn. since 1945; Oct. 27 in New York.

King Sisavang Vong of Laos, 74, reigning monarch of southeast Asian French protectorate since 1905, world's oldest king; Oct. 29 in Luang Prabang. The king had 25 wives (only one—Queen Khamphanh—was official wife) & an estimated 38-100 children.

King Sisavang Vong of Laos (left in 1952 photo) died Oct. 29. His son, Crown Prince Savang Vathana (right in 1956 photo), formally was proclaimed king Nov. 4. (Wide World)

Ailing for 5 years from rheumatism & cancer, the king had turned his rule over to his eldest son, Crown Prince Savang Vathana, 52, in August. [See p. 320A2]

Philip Taylor, 63, English-born ex-world champion speed skater, mgr. of IceCapades show; Oct. 31 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Federico Cardinal Tedeschini, 86, archpriest of Basilica of St. Peter, prefect of the Congregation of the Reverend Fabric of St. Peter, Bishop of Frascati, datary for Pope John; Nov. 1 in Rome of cancer. (His death reduced the membership of the Sacred College of Cardinals to 71.)

Gustaf Aaron Youngquist, 73, Swedish-born Asst. U.S. Attorney General 1929-33 (he helped obtain indictment of mobster Al Capone); Oct. 29 in Minneapolis.

SPORTS

Fight Promotion Probed. The N.Y. State Athletic Commission Sept. 29 ended N.Y. hearings on the promotion of the June 26 world heavyweight title bout between Ingemar Johannson & Floyd Patterson after Patterson's manager, Cus D'Amato, suspended by the commission Sept. 14 for failing to appear at the opening of the hearings, still remained absent. (A steamship employe had testified earlier that D'Amato had sailed for San Juan, Puerto Rico Sept. 11.)

Fight promoter William P. Rosensohn, 37, testified Sept. 14 that he had been forced to deal with "underworld" promotional partners he feared. He had hinted at these dealings to the press & to N.Y. Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan's assistants Aug. 24. Hogan Aug. 25 made public Rosensohn's story and called ex-convict Anthony (Fat Tony) Salerno, 48, the underworld influence behind the title fight. Rosensohn testified Sept. 14 that: He had accepted $10,000 from Salerno; Salerno later banked $25,000 more that only Salerno's attorney, Vincent J. Velella, whom he called Salerno's "front man," was supposed to spend for promotion costs; Gilbert Lee Beckley, 47, a gambler, became a partner through Salerno, and Charles Antonucci (known as Charley Black) became a partner through D'Amato.

Velella, at a Sept. 15 hearing, denied Salerno's affiliation with the bout.

Velella said he had withdrawn $25,000 from 3 N.Y. bank accounts for a ⅔ share in Rosensohn Enterprises, Inc., on Black's advice, as a business investment. Velella had said in an interview reported in the N.Y. Times Aug. 14 that his $25,000 entirely financed the fight's promotion and that "Rosensohn didn't invest a cent." He claimed Rosensohn asked for the investment, despite Rosensohn's assertions that he had been forced to accept the partnership.

At a press conference Aug. 10 Hogan denied rumors that the fight was "fixed." He said Aug. 11 that 2 meetings of gambler Frank Erickson & Rosensohn were only about promotion.

Rosensohn resigned from Rosensohn Enterprises Aug. 4 after Velella named Irving B. Kahn, TelePromTer, Inc. president, a director. The Athletic Comm. Aug. 17 suspended Rosensohn's matchmaker's license & Rosensohn Enterprises' promoter's license. The commission denied a promoter's license to Velella Aug. 14.

As new head of Rosensohn Enterprises, Velella said Aug. 26 that Jack Dempsey, 64, would promote the Johannson-Patterson rematch. Dempsey said Sept. 30, however, that he had ended his connection with Rosensohn Enterprises Sept. 22 after "straightening out" the Johannson-Patterson rematch contract. [See p. 212E1]

Canoeing. Marathon around Manhattan (N.Y.) —won by Ken Wilson, 20, of N.Y. in 4 hr. 43:7 Aug. 30. . . . National deck canoe sailing championship—won by Adolph Morse of Yonkers at Orchard Beach, N.Y. Sept. 8. . . . International challenge cup—won by England (skipper William Kempner, 48), in Eastchester Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Sept. 10.

Horse Racing. $111,900 Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park (N.Y.) July 4—won by Cain Hoy Stable's Bald Eagle, Manuel Ycaza up, for $71,635. . . . $50,000 Harness Tracks of America pace at Yonkers (N.Y.) July 8—won by Mr. & Mrs. Rex Larkin's Bye Bye Byrd, Clint Hodgins driving, in 1:59.2 (tying world record for a mile for 4-year-old pacers), for $25,000. . . . $58,400 Michigan Mile in Detroit July 11—won by G & K Stable's Total Traffic, Herbert Hinojosa up, for $40,350. . . . $162,100 Hollywood Gold Cup at Hollywood Park (Calif.) July 11—won by Clarence W. Smith's Hillsdale, Tommy Barrow up, for $100,000. . . . $64,457.50 William H. Cane Futurity pace in Yonkers, N.Y. July 16—won by Paige West & Angelo Pellillo's Adios Butler, Hodgins driving, for $35,451.62. . . . $163,850 Juvenile Championship Stakes for 2-year-olds at Hollywood Park July 18—won by Dr. J. R. Smith's Noble Noor, Donald Pierce up, for $117,700. . . . $53,650 Laurance Armour Memorial Handicap at Arlington Park (Chicago) July 18—won by Wm. S. Miller's Better Bee, John Choquette up, for $30,600. . . . $57,200 Great American Stakes at Jamaica (N.Y.) July 18—won by Leonard D. Fruchtman's Bally Ache, Sammy Boulmetis up, for $36,580. . . . $109,800 Sunset Handicap at Hollywood Park July 22—won by Mrs. Jan Burke's Whodunit, Ray York up. . . . Lamplighter Handicap at Monmouth Park (N.J.) July 22—won by Elkcam Stable's Atoll, Bill Hartack up, for $14,830. . . . $101,100 Arlington Lassie Stakes July 22—won by Claiborne Farm's Monarchy, Steve Brooks up, for $61,950. . . . $50,000 National Championship Trot in Yonkers July 23—won by Arthur Nardin's Trader Horn, Billy Haughton driving, for $25,000. . . . $113,730 Monmouth (N.J.) Handicap July 25—won by Brookmeade Stable's Sword Dancer, Willie Shoemaker up, for $73,937. . . . $155,000 Handicap at Delaware July 25—won by Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Lunger's Endine, Paul (The Pro) Bailey up, for $108,312.50. . . . $140,425 Arlington Classic July 25—won by Claiborne Farm's Dunce, L. C. Cook up, for $78,475. . . . $82,100 Dwyer Handicap at Jamaica July 25—won by W. Arnold Hanger's Waltz, Boulmetis up, for $52,515. . . . $113,812 Hilltop Trot in Yonkers July 29—won by S. A. Cap Farms' Blaze Hanover, Joe O'Brien driving, for $62,596. . . . $123,712.50 Empire Race in Yonkers July 30—won by Norman Woolworth's Clearview Stables' Bright Knight, Earle Avery driving, for $68,041.87. . . . $55,000 Monmouth Oaks Aug. 1—won by Perne Grissom's Royal Native, Joe Culmone up, for $35,150. . . . $50,000 International Trot at Roosevelt (N.Y.) Raceway Aug. 1—won by Mrs. Leon Olry-Roederer's Jamin, Jean Riaud driving, for $25,000. . . . $212,000 Futurity at Arlington Aug. 1—won by C. R. Mac Stable's T. V. Lark, Alex Maese up, for $150,312. . . . $113,300 Brooklyn Handicap at Jamaica (final event for the track) Aug. 1—won by Wm. C. Partee's Babu, Conn McCreary up, for $72,545. . . . $55,300 Choice Stakes at Monmouth Aug. 5—won by Wm. M. Ingram's Scotland, Culmone up, for $35,945. . . . $56,500 Equipoise Mile at Arlington Aug. 8—won by Better Bee, Choquette up, for $33,450. . . . $139,670 Sapling Stakes at Monmouth Park Aug. 8—won by Wm. G. Helis Jr.'s Sky Clipper, Willie Harmatz up, for $82,617 (record track purse). . . . $58,100 Whitney Stakes in Saratoga (N.Y.) Aug. 8—won by Edw. Potter Jr.'s Plion, Ycaza up, for $37,165. . . . $57,100 Matron Handicap at Arlington Aug. 15—won by Travis Kerr's Wiggle II, Shoemaker up, for $34,050. . . . $56,600 Diana Handicap at Saratoga Aug. 17—won by Mooring Stable's Tempted, Eldon Nelson up, for $36,190. . . . $60,500 Saratoga Special Aug. 19—won by Pebblebrook Farm's Irish Lancer, Eddie Arcaro up, for $38,725. . . . $110,994 Messenger Stakes at Roosevelt Aug. 21—won by Adios Butler, Hodgins driving, for $55,497. . . . $81,250 Travers Stakes Aug. 22—won by Sword Dancer, Ycaza up, for $51,962. . . . $125,000 Arlington Handicap Aug. 22—won by Travis Kerr's Round Table, Shoemaker up, for $75,750. . . . $79,900 Spinaway Stakes at Saratoga Aug. 24—won by Wheatley Stable's Irish Jap, Arcaro up, for $51,235. . . . $58,200 Alabama Stakes at Saratoga Aug. 26—won by Wheatley Stable's High Bid, Henry Moreno up, for $37,230. . . . $104,600 Princess Pat Stakes at Arlington Aug. 26—won by Cain Hoy Stable's Heavenly Body, Ycaza up, for $65,450. . . . $114,475 Hopeful Stakes at Saratoga Aug. 29—won by C. V. Whitney's Tompion, Shoemaker up, for $73,434. . . . $155,425 American Derby at Arlington Aug. 29—won by Claiborne Farm's Dunce, L. C. Cook up, for $93,700. . . . $125,283.98 Hambletonian Stake at Du Quoin (Ill.) Sept. 2—won by Hall Stables' Diller Hanover, Frank Ervin driving, for $73,666.98 (record purse). . . . $50,000 National Pacing Derby at Roosevelt Sept. 4—won by Charlie Fitzpatrick Jr.'s Speedy Pick, Fitzpatrick driving, for $25,000. (The N.Y. State Harness Comm. Sept. 10 suspended driver-trainer Fitzpatrick of Southern Pines, N.C., grooms Richard Jette, of Spencer, Mass., & James Kearns of Pinehurst, N.C., and Blue Hen Stables after tests showed Speedy Pick was drugged with procaine. Fitzpatrick was suspended Sept. 23 for one year, ordered to forfeit the purse, and R. C. Larkin's Bye Bye Byrd was declared Derby winner.) . . . $184,250 Futurity at Arlington Sept. 5—won by Sunny Blue Farm's Venetian Way, Manuel N. Gonzalez up, for $122,562. . . . $122,000 Washington Park Handicap at Arlington Sept. 7—won by Round Table, Shoemaker up, for $72,650. . . . $56,300 Jerome Handicap at Belmont Sept. 7—won by Brookfield Farm's Intentionally, Ycaza up, for $35,995. . . . $56,450 Temple Gwathney Steeplechase at Belmont Sept. 11—won by John M. Schiff's Muguet II, Flint Schulhofer up, for $35,985. . . . $92,724 St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster, Eng. Sept. 12—won by Wm. Mill's Cantelo, Eddie Hide up, for $79,931. . . . $129,205 World's Playground Stakes in Atlantic City (N.J.) Sept. 12—won by Kennedy-Veale Stables' Vital Force, Hartack up, for $76,323. . . . $88,720 Del Mar (Calif.) Futurity Sept. 12—won by Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Saunders & Sons' Azure's Orphan, Eddie Burns up, for $50,610. . . . $94,230 Matron Stakes at Belmont Sept. 12—won by Harry Guggenheim's Heavenly Body, Ycaza up, for $58,224. . . . $59,200 Aqueduct Handicap Sept. 14—won by Clarence W. Smith's Hillsdale, Barrow up, for $37,880. . . . $50,000 American Trotting Championship at Roosevelt Sept. 18—won by Jamin, Riaud driving, for $25,000. . . . $28,400 Midwest Handicap in Hawthorne (Ill.) Sept. 19—won by King Ranch's Golden Notes, Cook up, for $19,300 (tying world record of 1:14.4/5 for 6½ furlongs). . . . $100,000 UN Handicap in Atlantic City Sept. 19—won by Round Table, Shoemaker up, for $65,000. . . . $143,220 Futurity at Aqueduct Sept. 19—won by Greentree Stable's Weatherwise, Arcaro up, for $88,480. . . . $76,582 Little Brown Jug at Delaware (O.) County Fair Sept. 24—won by Adios Butler, Hodgins driving, for $28,335.34. (Opening heat of 1:59.2 set world mark for 3-year-old pacers on a twice-around oval.) . . . $109,800 Woodward Stakes at Aqueduct Sept. 26—won by Sword Dancer, Arcaro up, for $70,170. . . . Willie Shoemaker rode his 3,501st winner, Fred W. Hooper's Winonly, at Arlington Aug. 12; he rode his 300th 1959 winner, Dress Up, at Aqueduct Oct. 10. . . . $113,700 Grand Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe Oct. 6—won by Prince Aly Khan's Saint Crespin, Geo. Moore up, at Longchamps (Paris), for $97,000. . . . $67,700 Beldame Handicap Oct. 3—won by Mooring Stable's Tempted, Eldon Nelson, 32, of Oklahoma up, at Aqueduct, for $42,905. . . . $70,300 Cowdin Stakes Oct. 5—won by Bellehurst Stable's Warfare, Ismael Valenzuela up, at Aqueduct, for $44,195. . . . $53,810 Kentucky Futurity Oct. 9—won by Hall Stables' Diller Hanover, Ralph Baldwin driving, at Lexington, for $29,595. . . . $58,200 Manhattan Handicap Oct. 10—won by Round Table, Shoemaker up, at Aqueduct, for $37,230. . . . $52,500 Harness Tracks of America Pace Oct. 11—won by Poplar Hill Farms' Bye Bye Byrd, Clint Hodgins driving, at Roosevelt Raceway (N.Y.), for $26,250. . . . $57,200 Ladies Handicap Oct. 12—won by Tempted, Nelson up, at Aqueduct for $36,580. . . . $55,595 Breeders' Futurity Oct. 17—won by Gene Van Deren & O.S. Deming's Toby's Brother, John L. Rotz up, in Keeneland, Ky., for $35,526. . . . $29,016 Champion Stakes Oct. 17—won by Aly Khan's Petite Etoile in Newmarket, Eng. for $22,699. (Queen Elizabeth was fined $140 for withdrawing Above Suspicion.) . . . $121,900 Gold Cup Oct. 17—won by Elmendorf Farm's Day Court, Henry Moreno up, at Hawthorne (Chicago), for $71,300. . . . $230,200 Champagne Stakes Oct. 17—won by Warfare, Valenzuela up, at Aqueduct, for $138,195. . . . $81,625 Spinster Stakes in Keeneland Oct. 23—won by Perne L. Grissom's Royal Native, Hartack up, for $39,975. . . . $50,000-added championship in New Woodbine (Canada) Oct. 24—won by Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Reuben's Martini II, C. M. Clark up, for $33,000. . . . $55,000-added Gardenia Stakes in Camden (N.J.) Oct. 24—won by Mrs. Frances A. Genter's My Dear Girl, Gonzales up, for $79,304. . . . $100,000-added Man o' War Handicap (split for first time into 2 divisions) at Aqueduct Oct. 24: $112,050 first division—won by King Ranch's Dotted Line, Bill Boland up; $113,050 2d division—won by Mrs. Herbert Herff's Tudor Era, Hartack up.

Hurling. St. Brendan Cup—won by Ireland's Tipperary team, by defeating New York, 23-8, at Gaelic Park, N.Y. Sept. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mexican Hurricane. A hurricane struck the Pacific port of Manzanillo in the Mexican state of Colima Oct. 27, brought 2 days of torrential rains to Colima & Jalisco states and caused an estimated 1,452 deaths by Oct. 31. Only 500 of the 1,371 inhabitants of inland Minatitlàn, Colima state, survived mud slides that buried the town almost completely. 287 bodies were counted in Manzanillo, where 60% of the homes were destroyed.

Air Crashes. 26 of 27 persons aboard a Piedmont Airlines DC-3 died when it crashed into Mt. Afton in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Charlottesville, Va. on a flight from Washington Oct. 30. Sole survivor: E. Phil Bradley, 33, of Clifton Forge, Va.

18 persons aboard a Greek Olympic Airways DC-3 enroute from Athens to Salonika were killed Oct. 29 when it crashed near Tanagra.

Fire destroyed a 2-room home in Ottumwa, Ia. Oct. 30 and killed the 6 children of Mrs. Patricia Van Horn, 28, one child of Mrs. Lorraine Campbell, & a baby sitter, Sharon Ann Dooley, 14. Both mothers were in an after-hours drinking club during the fire. Mrs. Van Horn's husband, Herman Leroy, 36, a cook, who had deserted his family, was jailed in Santa Monica Oct. 31 on bigamy charges lodged by Helen Geneva Schoenwetter, 47, who had married Van Horn 2 months ago and discovered he was married through news of the fire.

Paul N. Dwyer, 40, was paroled from a Thomaston, Me. prison Oct. 26 after serving 22 years of a life sentence for the 1937 murder of Dr. & Mrs. James G. Littlefield. Dwyer confessed the murder but recanted in 1938 and said Deputy Sheriff Francis M. Carroll was the real murderer. Dr. Littlefield was killed, Dwyer charged, because he threatened to expose an incestuous relationship between the sheriff and his daughter, Barbara. Carroll was convicted of the murder in 1938 but released in 1950 when a judge ruled he had not received a fair trial. He later died. Carroll's conviction had not cleared Dwyer.